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SECTOR 7 —CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 7

EAST COAST OF AFRICA—QOORIGA KISMA AYO TO RAAS XAAFUUN

Plan.—This sector describes the coast of E Africa from Qooriga Kismaayo (Baia di Kismaayo) NE to Ras Xaafuun (Ras Hafun), a distance of 859 miles.

General Remarks

7.1 Between Kismaayo and Baraawe (Baraawa) (1° 06'N., 44° 03'E.), the coast consists chiefly of reddish sand dunes, backed by high sand hills; most of these hills are bare and are visible from a distance of 25 miles.

A hill close inland in the vicinity of Ras Audalla (0° 46'N., 43° 37'E.) is a saddle about 1 mile in extent between the conical hills. A black rock stands on the seaward side of the central part of the saddle and there are dark red patches on the coastal hills 3 or 4 miles NE of the saddle.

Between Baraawe and Marka the coast consists of a series of hills from 80 to 165m high; on a portion of this coast stunted bushes appear on the sandhills. Between Marka and Muqdisho the sandhills continue giving it an arid and desolate appearance.

From Muqdisho to Hobyo (5° 21'N., 48° 31'E.), the coast continues low and sandy, but a short distance inland the dunes have a thin covering of grass which after the inter-monsoon rains resembles an undulating prairie. The monotonous aspect of this coast is broken by numerous white shifting sandhills and by occasional outcrops of limestone rocks which chiefly occur in the vicinity of Hobyo.

From Hobyo to Raas Xaafun the coast has a different character, becoming rocky, bold and inaccessible and backed by tablelands in places, and in other areas having undulating sandhills.

Kismaayo (0° 22'S., 42° 33'E.)

World Port Index No. 47130

7.2 Kismaayo is situated at the NE end of Qooriga Kismaayo. The port consists of a town and a small artificial harbor formed by an L-shaped breakwater extending SW from Jasiirad Seerbeenti.

Winds—Weather.—During the Northeast Monsoon, the nights are always cool and the air always dry.

Tides—Currents.—During both monsoons, the current sweeps across the channels used in entering the bay, and the greatest care must be taken to keep on the range lines, even when going through Passo Interno.

Strong currents and winds are common and vessels must have full power available when berthing.

Depths—Limitations.—There are two passes, Passo Nord and Passo di Levante, which lead through the barrier reef. There is a least depth of 9.1m on the range line leading through these passes. Passo Interno, with a least depth of 10.4m on the range line, leads through the foul ground extending SW from

Jasiirad Fafaatu and then into the entrance channel, which leads to the harbor basin; the entrance channel is 200m wide.

Dredging is carried out within the limits of the entrance channel and harbor basin to a minimum depth of 8.5m. A vessel with a maximum draft of 8.5m may enter.

Aspect.—The coast surrounding Qooriga Kismaayo has few conspicuous features and is often obscured by haze.

In 1984 it was reported a conspicuous pink-walled building was situated near the deep water jetty and a conspicuous tank stood nearby. In 1985, a radio tower standing 0.5 mile NW of the church was reported to be conspicuous; there is a mosque in Kismaayo.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 200 nrt; pilots may be embarked about 2 miles NE of the Fairway Buoy. Entry and departure are permitted during daylight hours only.

Anchorage.—A long swell generally sets into Qooriga Kismaayo, causing vessels at anchor to roll.

Vessels of medium draft can obtain sheltered anchorage in either its N or S end, according to the monsoon, in a depth of 6 to 7m. Large vessels can anchor about 0.7 mile W of Jasiirad Fafaatu in depths of 10 to 13m.

Anchorage, with excellent holding ground, may be obtained in the harbor basin in a depths from 8 to 9m.

Directions.—Passo Nord and Passo di Levante lead from seaward to the entrance to Qooriga Kismaayo, then through Passo Interno to the harbor.

Passo di Levante is only recommended for small vessels with local knowledge during good weather. Beacons in range 269.5° lead through this pass over a least depth of 6.7m; this track leads about 0.5 miles S of Buur Badeed Doodaali Noo.

Passo Nord is wider and deeper than Passo di Levante and is the one generally used. Beacons in range 246.5° lead through this until the S islet of Jasiira Toomba (0° 21'S., 42° 35'E.) bears 340°, when Jasiirad Bishikaani (0° 26'S., 42° 31'E.) may be steered for on a heading of 226°. Range beacons in line bearing 325.15° leads through Passo Interno.

Caution.—During both monsoons, the coastal current sets directly across the approach channels, flowing inshore of Buur Badeed Oaani, and along the coasts of the off-lying islets. It is advisable to approach the respective range lines some distance seaward of the barrier reef before actually entering the pass, in order to observe the set before actually entering the pass.

No attempt should be made to cross the barrier unless the range marks can be clearly seen as there is always a heavy swell and only the range lines have been closely examined; depths may be less than charted adjacent to these passes.

Kismaayo to Muqdisho

7.3 Jubba (0° 15'S., 42° 38'E.) enters the sea about 9 miles NNE of Jasiirad Seerbeenti. Temporary anchorage can be taken off the river entrance in depths from 16 to 18m. In this area the depths are irregular and are subject to change; the locality is exposed to the full force on the monsoons.

Baraawe (1° 06'N., 44° 02'E.) ([World Port Index No. 47140](#)) consists of a town and a small open roadstead. The current in the roadstead follows the direction of their coast and is either NE or SW, according to the monsoon. It is strongest at high tide with a NE set when it sometimes runs at a rate from 3 to 4 knots.

Naraan, an islet 1.5 miles SW of the town, is marked by a tower on its summit; the islet shows well against a white hill behind it. A light is situated about 1 mile NNE of the town, with a beacon WNW of the light; the beacon, along with the light, forms a range of 300.5°.

Anchorage.—Anchorage in the NE monsoon may be taken in 15 to 18m with the beacon above in line with a radio tower, bearing 328°, 1 mile distant from the tower. Anchorage in the SW monsoon may be taken in 9m, with the light and beacon in line bearing 300°, distant 1.1 miles. The best sheltered anchorage is 0.5 mile SW of Naraan, good holding ground.

7.4 Between Baraawe and Marka, the coast consists of a series of hills from 80 to 165m high, with a few rocks lying close offshore in places. Inland of the coastal hills the land is subject to inundation.

The current, in this area, normally follows the coast, running NE or SW depending on the monsoon. However, an onshore set has been observed and it is advisable to maintain a good offing, especially at night.

Raas Daay (1° 11'N., 44° 08'E.) lies nearly 8 miles NE of Baraawe. On the N side of the point there is a bay, about 0.5 mile in width, which affords good anchorage for small vessels during the Southwest Monsoon.

A reef, awash, which breaks, lies 1 mile offshore about midway between Baraawe and Raas Daay.

Raas Filfile (1° 16'N., 44° 13'E.) is the extremity of an extensive rocky headland backed by a sand patch covered by brushwood.

Raas Siindhass (1° 21'N., 44° 18'E.) is rocky and may be identified by a large white sand patch on a hill within the point.

There is a village situated on the coast close to a cliffy promontory, 4.2 miles NE of Raas Siindhass.

Anchorage may be obtained 0.5 mile S of the promontory in a depth of 15m.

A reddish-colored hill, sparsely covered with brush and having two conical summits, rises to a height of 147m close within the above cliffy promontory; it is prominent.

Munghia (1° 37'N., 44° 37'E.), a small village of huts, is only visible from close inshore. Temporary anchorage in depths of 20m may be taken 0.5 mile S of the village.

7.5 Merca (1° 43'N., 44° 47'E.) ([World Port Index No. 47150](#)) is situated on a small coral peninsula and consists of a town and a small open roadstead. Merca is the capital of the Uadi Scebeli (Uebi Scebeli) district and is one of the most important centers of Somalia.

Tides—Cur rents.—The current follows the general direction of the coast, running NE or SW depending on the monsoon, with rates from 3 to 4 knots at times.

Aspect.—Fort Trevis, situated on a red-topped dune, 115m high, 1 mile N of town, is a good mark. Sheikh Osman Mosque, standing alone near a cove W of town, and the customhouse a little W of town are good landmarks.

The ruins of a mosque on shore 1 mile S of Sheikh Osman Mosque is not conspicuous, but is a good mark when anchoring.

Anchorage.—The anchorage is on the edge of the shore bank and is entirely exposed; because of the steepness of the bank, the space available for anchorage is narrow. The anchorage is considered to be one of the worst on this coast, but vessels lying to two anchors, with a good scope of chain, generally ride out even a hard SW monsoon, but anchors may foul because of dragging and swinging.

7.6 Between Merca and Muqdisho, the coast is formed of sandhills which give it an arid and desolate appearance. There are numerous villages along this coast. Rocks and islets extend up to 1.5 miles offshore, in places, in this area. Temporary anchorage may be obtained off some of the villages, but the anchorages are completely unsheltered.

Gilib (1° 48'N., 44° 54'E.), a large village, is situated on a rocky promontory 23m high. The promontory is joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus; it resembles an islet.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained abreast of Gilib, about 0.5 mile offshore, in depths from 20 to 29m.

Raas Kaaf (1° 51'N., 45° 01'E.) is a prominent rocky promontory.

Danane, a village, sits at the foot of a sandhill near the S end of a bold, rocky point about 15m high. The village is marked by two white tombs on the sandhill behind it and by a flagstaff, 10m in height, in the village.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained 0.5 mile SSE of Danane in 22m, good holding ground. Small vessels may anchor 0.2 mile off the village in depths of 15m, good holding ground.

Muqdisho (2° 02'N., 45° 21'E.)

[World Port Index No. 47160](#)

7.7 Muqdisho (Mogadishu) (Mogadiscio) is the principal port of Somalia and comprises an artificial harbor and an outer anchorage. Muqdisho is the capital and main commercial center of Somalia.

Winds—Weather.—In winter, winds are generally from the NNE in the early part of the day, increasing and shifting to the ESE later in the day.

Tides—Curr ents.—In August, a current with a NE set has been experienced running nearly parallel to the coast at a velocity of about 3 knots. The SW current usually reaches Muqdisho about the month of December; it is said this current invariably begins to run with bad weather from the NE. Seas can build to as much as 2.5 to 3.1m; during the monsoon, seas can build to up to 6.1m.

Depths—Limitations.—There is a deep water port with six berths. The main quay is situated on the inshore side of the S breakwater. There are three berths (No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3), with reported depths alongside of 7.6 to 9.8m, although a wreck renders berth No. 2 unusable. The livestock quay (No. 4) has an alongside depth of 9.4m alongside; a wreck lies at the S end of the quay. The banana quay (No. 5 and No. 6), has a depth of 10m alongside.

There is a sea berth for tankers 0.1 mile SW of Ras Sif (2° 01'N., 45° 20'E.) that will accommodate a vessel of 12.2m draft. This berth is open to the effects of the Southwest Monsoon, and when the monsoon is blowing strongly the weather conditions, combined with the poor unmooring facilities, have been reported to render the berth untenable.

Berthing and unberthing of vessels in the harbor are restricted to daylight hours only.

Aspect.—The terrain surrounding the port area consists of low coastal hills. The entire port area is flat. It was reported (1982) that the city is visible at 20 to 25 miles from any direction. Among the structures that are good landmarks are the twin square towers of the cathedral, 1 mile NNE of Ras Sif; a dark-colored tower 0.7 mile E of the cathedral; and a white tower just over 1 mile ENE of the cathedral.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 200 nrt; they embark at the anchorage about 0.5 mile offshore. Pilots may be requested by International Code of Signals or by radio on VHF channels 12, 14, or 16.

Signals.—A continuous watch is maintained at the Port Captain's office situated about 0.8 mile E of the cathedral.

Anchorage.—The roadstead is exposed to the monsoons, but the holding ground is good. Vessels should anchor 0.5 mile S of the head of the breakwater in a depth of not less than 13m; because of the heavy swell, vessels of 9.4m draft or less should anchor here. Anchoring is prohibited NE of a line drawn in a 130° direction from the light on the S breakwater.

Caution.—Anchorage may be difficult to maintain during the monsoon due to the heavy swells.

Navigation aids are reported (1996) to be unreliable and subject to change.

Muqdisho to Cadale

7.8 Between Muqdisho and Uarsciech, the coast consists mainly of low sandy desert backed by reddish-colored hills dotted, with scanty vegetation; there are few projecting points.

Habay (2° 12'N., 45° 39'E.), or Punta Arai is a dark rocky point; from a distant the point resembles an islet. The sandhills 1 mile NW of Habay rise to a height of 70m. The point is fronted by black rocks.

Caution.—Within the 100m curve, which lies 2 miles off Habay, depths decrease rapidly. A chain of rocky shoals, with depths from 2 to 6.7m, lies within the 100m curve from a position 8 miles SW of Habay to a position 15 miles ENE of this point. This stretch of coast should be given a wide berth.

Uarsciech (Warshiikh) (2° 18'N., 45° 48'E.) is a village situated on steeply rising ground close within a rocky promontory; the village is visible for a considerable distance in clear weather. Additional prominent landmarks are an official residence about 0.1 mile N of the promontory; a white sandy hill 63m high; and a hill with twin summits, the highest one 57m, which lie 1.7 miles WNW and 1.2 miles NNW, respectively, of the promontory.

Vessels may cross the off-lying shoal with the beacons in line 350° in a least depth of 7.6m, and anchor when about 0.7 mile offshore in a depth of 27m, sand and coral, good holding ground.

From Uarsciech to **Warshiikh** (Punta Uarsciech) (2° 26'N., 46° 01'E.), 16 miles NE, and then to Cadale 25 miles farther

NE, the coast is bare, desolate and hilly. Reefs and shoals fringe the coast from Warshiikh to Cadale, and extend over 1 mile offshore in places.

Collina Murot (2° 36'N., 46° 11'E.), a hill, rises about 12 miles NE of Warshiikh. Viewed from S, it appears as a small, regularly-shaped crater, with a dark rim, and is visible between sandhills which, in this vicinity, are very low. It is not so prominent when seen from N, but its dark rim may be distinguished between the dunes at some distance. Several ranges of hills, rising in terraces, parallel with coast, may be seen N of Collina Murot.

7.9 Cadale (Itala) (2° 45'N., 46° 20'E.) is a village situated 0.4 mile W of Punta Itala. Moderately sheltered anchorage may be obtained in the roadstead during either monsoon.

Conspicuous features are the official residence, a large building, which was originally a castle, with a flagstaff, situated at the E end of the village; a palm grove close N of the village, which has the appearance of an oasis; and Burel Harion Beacon, which stands about 0.4 mile NNW of the official residence.

The anchorage for large vessels during the Northeast Monsoon is marked by the intersection of the alignments of two pairs of range beacons. The front beacon of the N of the pair stands near the coast, about 230m SW of the residence. The rear beacon stands on Bur el Harion, about 0.4 mile N of the front beacon. In range the two beacons bear 357.5°. The front beacon of the S pair stands near the coast about 1.5 miles SW of the residence, and the rear beacon about 0.5 mile NW of the front beacon. These beacons in range, bear 308.5°. The anchorage used during the Southwest Monsoon is also marked by a pair of range beacons. The rear beacon of this pair stands on Bur el Harion; the front beacon, stands near the coast about 0.4 mile ENE of the rear beacon. These beacons in range, bear 256.5°. The depths in this anchorage are from 7 to 7.9m, sand and coral.

During the Northeast Monsoon, vessels drawing less than 6.1m may obtain anchorage W of Secca Volturmo, in about 7m, with the middle pair of range beacons in range, and about 0.8 mile from the front beacon. Large vessels may obtain anchorage in about 9m, close W of the intersection of the alignments of the middle and S pairs of range beacons, nearly 2 miles SSW of Punta Itala.

Cadale to Hobyo

7.10 Between Cadale and Hobyo (Obbia), the coast is generally low and sandy, but a short distant inland the dunes have a thin covering of grass which after the inter-monsoon rains resembles undulating prairie. The monotonous aspect of this stretch of coast is broken by numerous white, shifting, sandhills and by an occasional outcrop of rocks, which chiefly occur in the vicinity of Hobyo.

During the Southwest Monsoon, the visibility is often poor, and at times it is severely reduced by sand storms which are especially prevalent off the coast for about 20 miles SW of Hobyo.

Caution.—There is the possibility of an onshore set of the current during either monsoon, therefore care is necessary when approaching the coast, especially in the vicinity of Secca

Dafne (3° 58'N., 47° 35'E.), a rocky patch with a least known depth of 8.2m.

Between Cadale and Ceel Magaad, the coast is low and fringed by reefs which extend up to 2 miles offshore in places.

Ceel Magaad (El Meghet) (3° 14'N., 46° 50'E.) is a small village situated on the sand hills close within the shore. A beacon consisting of a wall painted in black and white checks, with a small topmark, is 4.9m high; it stands at an elevation of 12.8m on the coast near Ceel Magaad.

Mareeg (Meregh) (3° 46'N., 47° 18'E.), a village on the coast may be readily identified by Massaua Beacon and by several white-washed stone buildings; the building farthest N is an official residence, and it has a flagstaff. Massaua Beacon, 6.7m high, stands on a dune 0.2 mile W of the official residence.

Off Mareeg, the depths decrease regularly from 15m, 3 miles offshore, to about 8m, 0.7 mile offshore. There is flat rocky bottom in places, but local pilots state there are no off-lying dangers. The best anchorage is in 9m, sand, good holding ground about 1 mile from shore.

From Mareeg to **Garable** (4° 09'N., 47° 39'E.), the coast is, in general, low and sandy, but from Garable to Raas Cusbad there are elevations from 30 to 90m. A number of villages are situated close inland on this stretch of coast.

A beacon with an elevation of 22m stands on a sand patch about 5 miles NE of Mareeg.

At **Madaxweyne** (3° 53'N., 47° 26'E.), a village situated about 10 miles NE of Mareeg, there are some conspicuous bushes. Secca Dafne lies about 3.2 miles offshore, 11 miles NE of Madaxweyne. An isolated shoal patch, with a charted depth of 8.8m, lies 4 miles offshore in an approximate position 5 miles SE of Madaxweyne.

7.11 Hocti Darute Beacon (4° 28'N., 47° 57'E.) stands on a prominent terrace, comprised of limestone and clay, that is 55m high and 3 miles long. The coast adjacent to the terrace is low and from a distance seaward the terrace resembles an island.

Raas Cusbad (Ras Assuad) (4° 34'N., 48° 01'E.) does not project from the adjoining coastline but consists of a sheer cliff of black rock 20m high, at a position where there is a slight bend in the coast. A small belt of sandhills, covered with grass, is located on Raas Cusbad.

From Raas Cusbad, the coast trends in a NNE direction. The intervening coast is low and sandy, with some raised rock terraces about 8 and 15 miles NNE of Raas Cusbad, and with some sandhills NNE of Ceel Hur.

Ceel Hur (El Hur) (5° 00'N., 48° 16'E.) is a small village situated on a sandhill about 15.2m high; the land both N and S of the village is high. From the S the village may be distinguished by the light red color of the sand dunes behind it and by the nearly dry bed of the Didinta River. From the N the view of the village is partly shut in by the coastal sandhills. A good landmark is the guardhouse, situated about 1 mile inland; it is a square white house with black and white battlements.

The offshore depths are regular and vary from 9m about 1 mile off to 20m about 2 miles off. Vessels may anchor in depths of 10m, 1 mile offshore, with the guardhouse bearing

326°. It should be noted that a detached coral reef, awash, lies parallel with the coast a short distance seaward of Ceel Hur.

Between Ceel Hur and Hobyo, the coast is low and sandy; an occasional black rock, which shows well against the white coast, will be found close offshore along this stretch.

Two ranges of hills run parallel in this area, one close to the coast the other 1 mile inland. A group of low, elongated, shifting, white sandhills lie near the coast N of Ceel Hur.

Hen Daier Beacon (5° 09'N., 48° 22'E.), 3m high, stands on a sandhill about 1 mile inland. There is a light-colored patch on the S side of the sandhill which may help identify the beacon.

A prominent white, shifting, sandhill is located on the coast about 4 miles NE of Hen Daier Beacon.

7.12 Hobyo (Obbia) (5° 21'N., 48° 32'E.) is a small town situated on a large, open, undulating plain, close inland of Raas Diga (Punta Diga). During the Northeast Monsoon, the wind sometimes reaches Force 7, and is characterized by periodic cessations of up to 2 days at times. During this monsoon the current runs strongly to the S.

The town may be identified by a sandhill S of the town which has three distinctive peaks. The official residence, a prominent building with a flagstaff, stands on the summit of a small sandhill, about 0.9 mile WNW of Raas Diga. Two radio mast with an elevation of 40m stand close N of the official residence. An anchorage beacon stands 0.3 mile E of the official residence and another beacon stands 0.6 mile NE of the residence. A fort is situated close WNW of Raas Diga.

The anchorage off Raas Diga, in 7 to 9m, is good but is entirely exposed, and with a fresh wind there is a heavy surf.

Caution.—Raas Diga (5° 21'N., 48° 32'E.) is the NE extremity of the rocks which extend NNE from a projection of the shoreline. Scoglio Sud, two rocks awash, and Scoglio Nord, an above-water rock, lie on a coastal bank about 0.3 mile and 0.5 mile NNE, respectively, from Raas Diga; there are other rocks located on the bank.

Hobyo to Raas Gabaac

7.13 Between Hobyo and Raas Cabaad, 65 miles NE, the coast is bare and receives no rain for the greater part of the year.

For 15 miles NNE of Hobyo the coast consists of a broad sandy beach fringed with small rocks, awash, extending 0.5 mile offshore, and is backed by the sandy undulating hills which surround Hobyo.

Grab Cadde (5° 29'N., 48° 37'E.) is a village situated on the coast; a beacon is situated near the village. Another beacon is situated at the village of Buuq, 7 miles farther NNE; between these two beacons the coast is fringed by below-water rocks. A sandhill, 32m high, with dark rocks at its base, lies 2 miles NNE of Grab Cadde beacon; this sandhill is prominent from the N.

From the vicinity of Buuq, the coast gradually rises in double ridge of terraces from 40 to 52m high, which parallel the coast for a distant of about 40 miles, and then abruptly terminate. Then the coast is low and sandy to Buur Gool, about 6 miles farther NNE, where it again rises in an isolated rock terrace.

A minaret, 32m high, stands in a village 7.5 miles NNE of the beacon in Buuq. Another beacon, 4m high, stands on the shore at Kalad (Calat) (5° 53'N., 48° 53'E.), 14 miles farther NE; in clear weather, this beacon is visible from about 16 miles.

Buur Gool Beacon (Bur Gol Beacon) (6° 14'N., 49° 04'E.) stands near the shore. It is conspicuous when seen against the reddish-colored background, especially from the N.

Raas Cabaad (Ras Auad) (6° 18'N., 49° 05'E.), 4 miles NNE of Buur Gool, is a slight sandy projection that is backed by gradually rising ground. Close S of the point, the coast forms a low level terrace, white at its base and reddish above. Raas Cabaad is not distinctive.

7.14 From Raas Cabaad to Ras Ilig, the coast is low and sandy and is fringed by reefs, in places, and is backed by numerous sand dunes.

Garacad (Garad) (6° 57'N., 49° 19'E.) is the ruins of a fort, which is visible between the bearings of 335° and 005°. A beacon and a light are situated in the vicinity of the ruins.

Il Focshe is situated on the coast 17 miles NNE of Garacad. The coast in this area is backed by a prominent line of sand dunes and inland of the dunes there is a broad flat plain.

To the N of Il Focshe, the appearance of the coast changes and becomes bold and rugged. Between Il Focshe (7° 10'N., 49° 28'E.) and Dhanaane, two well-defined rocky ranges parallel to the coast, are connected by a rocky terrace, which has randomly spaced patches of greenery.

This coast has not been well-surveyed and should not be approached closer than 5 miles.

Ras el Cheil (7° 44'N., 49° 52'E.) is the farthest S and highest of three cliffs which jut out from the coast at intervals of 2 miles. A pillar, 2.1m high, stands on the summit of Ras el Cheil. Punta di Mezzo is lower than Ras el Cheil and Ras Ilig, the farthest N of the three, is sharp, perpendicular, and has a height of 35m.

Qooriga Neegro is formed between **Ras Ilig** (7° 48'N., 49° 50'E.) and Raas Gabbac; there are no known off-lying dangers in the bay.

Ilig Anchorage (Ilig Anchorage) is entered between Ras Ilig and Xolob (Uadi Gululle), about 4 miles NE. There is indifferent anchorage during the Southwest Monsoon in 9.1 to 10.9m, with Ras Ilig bearing 172° about 1.2 miles distant. The village of Ilig is situated close within a point W of the anchorage.

Eyl Marina (7° 58'N., 49° 51'E.), situated on the N bank of Nugaal, can readily be distinguished from the S by the customs house, a mosque, and a white barracks with a verandah with columns. At the entrance of the Nugaal River there is a red cliff, with two yellow spots under it and a dark round-topped hill in back.

There is good anchorage in 10m, with the residence bearing 310° distant 0.9 mile, or closer in on the same bearing in 10m.

Raas Gabbac (Ras Gabah) (8° 08'N., 50° 04'E.), the NE entrance point of Qooriga Neegro, is 106m high. During the Northeast Monsoon, anchorage may be taken in a small bay on the S side of Raas Gabbac in a depth of 15m.

Raas Gabbac to Raas Xaafun

7.15 From Raas Gabbac to **Qureexane** (8° 12'N., 50° 08'E.), the coast consists of a high wall of cliffs from 75 to 90m high.

The coast between Qureexane and Raas Macbar is rocky, bold and inaccessible. It is from 75 to 120m high and backed by a tableland that is furrowed by the beds of numerous water courses, which for the most part are dry for the most part of the year. The sea constantly breaks against the base of the cliffs which are precipitous in places.

Between Qureexane and Raas Garmaal, the cliffs are indented and broken by clefts formed by the water courses. From Raas Garmaal to Raas Durdura, these clefts in the cliffs are more noticeable.

Raas Garmaal (8° 32'N., 50° 19'E.) is a large headland with precipitous cliffs. A beacon, 4m high, stands at an elevation of 99m at the edge of the cliffs on the point.

A beacon stands at an elevation of 134m at Bur Load, 5.2 miles N of Raas Garmaal, and an obelisk of rock stands on the coast 3 miles N of Raas Suud.

Buurraska (8° 39'N., 50° 23'E.), an isolated patch with a least charted depth of 6.8m, lies 2 miles offshore E of the beacon on Bur Load.

A beacon stands at an elevation of 147m at Marbixis (8° 57'N., 50° 30'E.).

Raas Durdura (9° 05'N., 50° 39'E.) is 108m high; it is marked by a beacon.

Raas Macbar (Ras Mabber) (9° 28'N., 50° 51'E.) is a rugged, bare, rocky point which rise precipitously from the sea to a height of 40m and then slopes in a series of steep terraces to an elevation of 138m; it is easily recognized. A beacon stands about 0.3 mile from the shore near Raas Macbar.

There are conspicuous sandhills toward Ras Gonded.

7.16 Bandarbeyla (Bender Beila) (9° 30'N., 50° 49'E.) is a small town situated on the coast about 2.8 miles NW of Raas Macbar. The town stands on a sandy beach at the foot of precipitous cliffs and contains numerous stone buildings, which are mostly in ruins. A ruin and a low mosque, without a minaret, are found, respectively, on the summit and at the foot of a hill 70m high located at the center of the village. To the S of the above hill, and higher than the village, an isolated building, the former residence, can be seen quite well. Two beacons stand, respectively, 0.3 mile WSW and 0.9 mile SSE of the hill; a light stands 0.4 mile S of the village.

During the Southwest Monsoon, anchorage may be obtained abreast the town, about 0.8 mile offshore, in a depth of 8m, with the extremity of Raas Macbar bearing 145° and the light bearing about 224°. Anchorage may be taken further S in a depth of 6m. These anchorages are moderately-sheltered in the Southwest Monsoon but there is a long swell at the anchorage.

An isolated patch, with a charted depth of 7.6m, lies 3.2 miles N of Raas Macbar.

From Bandarbeyla to Raas Gumbax (10° 00'N., 50° 54'E.), a slight projection 31 miles N, and then to the vicinity of Foocaat, 20 miles farther N, the coast is bold, rocky, and precipitous.

From Foocaat a low narrow isthmus of white sand, shells, and mud extends to Xaafun, which is located on the SW part of J-Sha Xaafun.

J-Sha Xaafuun (10° 26'N., 51° 20'E.), a peninsula of limestone and sandstone, rises from the sea in steep cliffs and attains a height of 210m on its S side. As the adjacent coast is low, the peninsula has the appearance of a large island, especially from the N or S.

The SW part of J-Sha Xaafuun, within Dentiino, is high and flat; from a distance it appears separated from the rest of the peninsula as the intervening land is low.

7.17 Raas Xaafuun (Ras Hafun) (10° 26'N., 51° 25'E.), the E extremity of J-Sha Xaafuun, is flat; a light is exhibited from its summit.

Gacanka Xaafuun Koof (Xaafun South Anchorage) lies W of **Dentiino** (10° 23'N., 51° 16'E.), the SW extremity of J-Sha Xaafuun. During the Northeast Monsoon, the wind blows across the peninsula and a cross swell rolls into the greater part of the anchorage.

A beacon stands on Dentiino; the village of Xaafuun (Dante) is situated near the beach 2 miles N of the point. There is a dark-colored tower at the W end of the village and a mosque at the E end. Monte Conico, 0.5 mile N of Xaafuun, is a bare conical hill 83m high; it only becomes prominent on close approach. A prominent two-storied loading station, with a flagstaff on its seaward side, is situated about 1 mile SW of Xaafuun; it is connected to the land by an aerial ropeway supported by pylons.

There is a wharf, with a depth of 10m at the loading station, but vessels should not load to more than 7.9m, as there is danger of bumping on the stony bottom should a particularly heavy swell set in.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained off Xaafuun during the Northeast Monsoon in depths of 10 to 12m, rock covered with sand and loose stones, poor holding ground. The anchorage, about 0.3 mile S of the loading station, should be approached with Mount Conico or the loading station bearing 030°.

For the coast of Africa N of Raas Xaafuun, see Pub. 172, Sailing Directions (Enroute) Red Sea and Persian Gulf.